

21.0.1 亨(亨)
21.0.2 利用 獄

21.0

- 𠄎 GSR 336c *diad > shi to bite (zu); loon for id. reach, come to (shu) gl. 76
- 獄 GSR 1215 *ngiak > ya trial (at court), lawsuit (shu); prosecution (shu); litigation (lun); prison (shu)
- 𠄎 GSR 642p *g'ap > ke (k. he) to shut (ye); *xap > xia laugh (zheng)
- Gao Heng: 用 like 于 'for'; 獄 means 'litigation, ^{to say} bring case to court' (i'u):
"sacrifice, favorable for bringing suit. (i'u 獄)." "

21.0 𠄎 𠄎:kè "crunch a hard object or one with a shell between the jaws" eg 𠄎瓜子
note that 𠄎 doesn't appear in h.t. or l.t. outside of titles

- 𠄎 (Tongye) ^{21.0.0} 𠄎 "shí hé" like ¹⁹⁵⁰ 𠄎 "eating and drinking" in sound and sense; 21.0.2: the small men must "bear stocks" and "enter prison" 𠄎 獄 for even a minor transgression

- 屨 GSR 123g *k'liu > ju sandals, shoe (shu)

校 GSR 1166 i *k'ög > jiao foot fetters (ye) etc. (also in 21.6 below)

趾 GSR 961 g *f'izg foot (shu) heel (shu) (also occurs in 221 below) variant 止 (3/186)

BK - note that there is an abab rhyme scheme with line 21.6 below, and in fact all 4 rhyming words are close enough for an effect; 趾 again serves as a rhyme in 50.1

- Gao Heng: 屨 in MS. is written 屨; the two graphs were originally interchangeable, both should be read as 屨 (屨) 'to drag, trail along (曳 ye)'; 校: a wooden instrument of punishment for ^{imprisoned} criminals (囚人), when put around the neck called 校 (校) 'collar', when put around the wrists called 校 (校) 'hand stocks'; when put around the ankles called 校 (校) 'foot stocks', and in general called 校 (校) 'stocks'. This jiao refers to foot stocks. 天 'cut off' (割去); 趾 toes (足指). The text refers to slaves: "(a slave) drops stocks on his feet, his toes have been cut off (a light punishment by the slave masters, & a slave who receives this light punishment is greatly chastened by the small punishment, and will not be subjected to ^{severe} punishment, hence) there will be no misfortune."

gongqing: kong yingda says 'step on' (著而履趾) but this meaning is always written 履 in 元 and here only the graph 屨 is used; quotes Xianzhuan's ref. to this passage, where 屨 is approx. that of gao's above; 21.1 "trailing" stocks (while working), covers (掩) the feet - i.e. 屨 is glossed as 'cover up' and 趾 as 'feet' (趾 being 趾字 for it as indicated in Shuwen // 28.6 过 掩, 滅 頂 could also be explained as 'cover up')

- guo Morao (Guoke p42) same on 校

21/1,6 校 GSR 1166 i *k'ög "foot fetters (ye); loan for id. examine (Li); compare (Meng); dispute, answer book (Lunyu); diff. tone " quickly (Zhouli); *q'ög > xiao enclosure (for animals) (Zhouli); school (Meng); *q'ög > xiao foot of a table, etc. (Li) R.W. trans "stocks" in 21/1 and "wooden collar" in 21/6 // i.e. "foot fetters" is unique to ye - but what about 1166 e-d jiao 校 (校) burn on page of crossed legs (B)?

21/1, 2,6 滅 *miat (GSR 294b) to drown (ye); extinguish, destroy (shu); // cf. 294a 滅 *xmiwat > xue extinguish, destroy (shu). R.W. "disappear"

- Jeong Hwangwon "Dae' zhu' yi' zu' " : 校 is the part
of a don ^{choke} ^{stopped} vessel : "Step on"

膚 GSR 699 *pliwo > fū skin (Shi); loan for id. pork (Yi); cut meat (Li); fine, beautiful, admissible (Shi)

鼻 GSR 521e *b'jad > bi nose (Meng) (no rhyme opposite with 膚 above)

- Gao Heng: 噬 'bite with the teeth' like 'eat'; 肤 'meat' (肉); 灭 'cut off'; concerns slaves: "(a slave oversteps his limits and) eats meat (which arouses anger of slave owner who) cuts off his nose. (a light punishment as in 21.1, ... hence) no misfortune." ; 噬: all the 噬 in this hex, have meaning 'bite into' but not yet swallow; '灭' 'Cover up': Bite into meat which covers up one's nose (large chunks? - [其 噬 灭 耳] hence) no misfortune.
- On Wouli ("Sunguo" p. 37-8) 噬 synonymous with modern 吃 "eat" (see 21.3)

- 肉 GSR 1033 ㄨ * h'òk > rōu meat, flesh (Zuo)
- 毒 GSR 1016 ㄨ * d'òk > dú poison, poisonous (Shu), bite (Shu); loan for id. to direct, govern (Ye); nourish (Luo); loan for 1019g. 篤 (Shu) (firm, reliable, etc.) gls. 1424, 1507
- above rhyme was messed by jing and qu
- Guo Hong: 月腊肉 'dried meat'; 遇毒 - circumstances such as the meat having been contaminated with ^{germs} ~~germs~~, or containing a poisonous substance, etc. - : "(To use one's teeth to) bite into dried meat and encounter poison (since the poison is just in the mouth and hasn't been swallowed into the stomach, it is just a small difficulty, ^{and doesn't become} ~~with no~~ ^{or} catastrophe."
- 月腊 GSR 798g * siäk > xi dried meat (Ye) [^{# id. 798g} is pictogram - pictograph for A# showing strips of meat drying in the sun.] // 月腊 distinct from 月腊 ㄨ, but nowadays, many people read the word in Ye text as ㄨ too, probably because 月腊 is both a trad. + modern standard simplification of 月腊
- An Wanki ("Sungö p. 37-8) 噬腊 is to eat. 月腊肉 meant basically the same as 乾肉, but specifically referred to small animals dried intact. ^{They} The pois "Eat dried meat and encounter poison." The poison perhaps comes from ^{where} a poison arrow or poison which was used to kill the animal. An presents evidence to show that these methods were in use in antiquity to catch both fish and game. 21. * 金矢 and 21.5 黃金 both ^{probably} refer to ~~an~~ arrow points which were not removed from the carcass of the animal.

21.4.1 筮 乾 肱 得 金 矢
21.4.2 利 艱 貞 吉

21.4

肱 GSR 554g *tʃiɔt > zì slice of dried meat with bone in it (Up)

矢 GSR 560 a *sɪɔt > shì arrow (Stu)

- The above rhyme unmentioned by either Gong Gongzou or Gu Yenua - why?
- Gao Heng: 肱 'meat with bone in'; 金 'bronze'; 矢 refers to arrowhead, point (箭頭); someone shot an animal with bow and arrow, and the tip of the arrow lodged in the animal's bone and was not removed ^{with the arrow}, later to be discovered by the person chewing on the bone and meat around it. ∴ "Bite dried meat-with-bone in and obtain a bronze arrow (point), favorable in divinations about difficulty, auspicious."
- On Wouli some on 金 矢 (see 21.3)
- Waley ("Book", p. 29), (1) "If in biting the quistle of dried meat you come on a metal arrowhead..." - note parallel with 21.5 "both 'dried meat' but here 'quistle', there soft flesh"
- Wen Yiduo ("Leiyuan" pp 31-32) quotes and endorses Sun Yiqing on 得 金 矢 here and 21.5 得 黃 金. Sun related these phrases to the custom of jostling ~~bow~~ ^{bow} in ~~low suits~~ ^{low suits} of posting a bond of a bundle of arrows (束 矢), referred to frequently in later Zhou texts. The loser ^{of the point} forfeited his, while the winner had his returned to him. Here "He gets the metal arrows." Cf. 21.5.

21.5.1 噬乾肉得黃金

21.5

21.5.2 貞厲无咎

金 GSR 652a *kiəm > jin metal, bronze (shu) (no opposite rhyme with 肉 *niək)

- Go Hong: probably someone placed a small piece of "huang jin" yellow metal Edges
[you mean bronze here or gold?] in some dried meat, hoping to poison the eater of the
meat: "bite into dried meat and get yellow metal. Nutrition ludicrous,
no manufacture. " Qijing: a symbol for confronting danger, but escaping -
perhaps on ancient story?

- An Wanh (see 21.3) shu 黃金 here refers to arrow point, as in 21.3

- Waley (Book ^{Chinese} p. 129): 21.5.1 = "If in biting the soft flesh of dried meat
you come on a bit of gold..."

21.5.1 - Wen Yidun ("Leizun" pp. 31-32): "He gets the ^{poisoned} yellow metal" refers to the
bond of arrows being returned to the victor in a suit. see 21.4.

- 校 *kōj (see 21.1)

耳 GSR 9812 *hijg > ɛr er (Shu); loan for 𦉳耳(ér) snow (Shu), axwood (Shu) gl. 1164

- Guo Hong 何: 'bear^(兒), carry on the shoulders'; 校 a corque; 𦉳 'cut off';
of a slave: "(a slave) bears a corque on his shoulders, his ears have been
cut off (the slave-owner sending him someplace else for labor, or to the gallows,
thence) ominous." ; giving 何 used in its orig. sense of 'carry' again in 26.6
(gradually the loan 荷 replaced 何 in this sense); "何校 𦉳耳 is a
severe punishment" - i.e., Guo seems to take 𦉳 here as 'destruction' but doesn't
specifically say so, although he does not glosses 𦉳 as he did for 𦉳 耳 in 21.2
- also quotes 𦉳 耳 which also seems to take 𦉳 in this sense.

- Guo Mowu (Gudai, p. 42) same